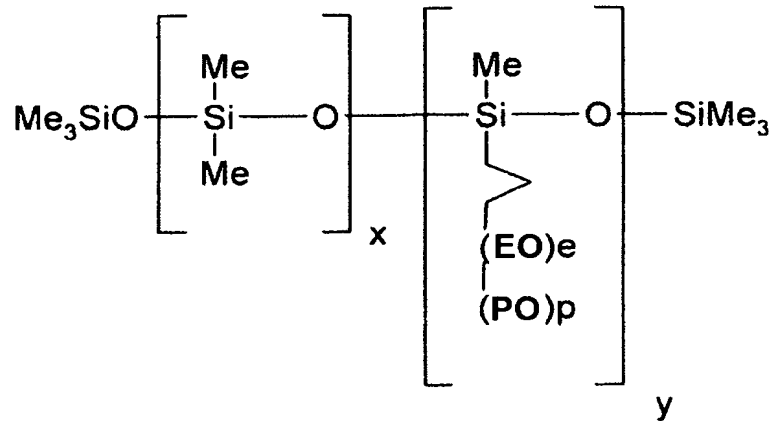


CLAIMS

We claim:

1. Coating composition, comprising:

- 5 - an aqueous dispersion of film-forming polymer, and
 - a sufficient amount of a silicone polyether satisfying formula (I) below:



(I)

10 the terminal groups of the ethylene oxide or propylene oxide being OR groups
 in which:

EO signifies -O-CH₂-CH₂-

PO signifies -O-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-

R represents a hydrogen atom, or a linear or branched alkyl radical having from 1 to
15 22 carbon atoms, and preferably having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

x is a number between 5 and 50,

y is a number between 3 and 10,

e is a number between 10 and 30,

p is a number between 0 and 10,

20 it being understood that:

x/y is less than 10, and preferably less than or equal to 8,

e + p is less than 30, and preferably less than or equal to 20,

e/p is greater than 1, and preferably greater than or equal to 4, and

x + y is less than 60, and preferably less than 40.

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2. Composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that the silicone polyether is chosen from the silicone polyethers of formula (I) satisfying the following conditions:

x = 9.5, y = 3.5, e = 11.5 and p = 2.5, and R is a hydrogen atom;

x = 14, y = 4, e = 17 and p = 1, and R is a hydrogen atom;

5 x = 48, y = 6, e = 15 and p = 5, and R is a hydrogen atom.

3. Composition according to either of Claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the aqueous dispersion of film-forming polymer (latex) comprises at least one water-insoluble polymer obtained by polymerization of monomers chosen from:

- 10 - vinyl esters, and more particularly vinyl acetate;
- alkyl acrylates and methacrylates in which the alkyl group contains from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, for example methyl acrylates and methacrylates, ethyl acrylates and methacrylates, n-butyl acrylates and methacrylates, and 2-ethylhexyl acrylates and methacrylates;
15 - vinylaromatic monomers, in particular styrene;

it being possible for these monomers to be copolymerized with one another or with other ethylenically unsaturated monomers copolymerizable with vinyl acetate and/or acrylic esters and/or styrene, so as to form homopolymers, copolymers or terpolymers.

- 20 4. Composition according to Claim 3, characterized in that the monomers copolymerizable with vinyl acetate and/or acrylic esters and/or styrene are chosen from ethylene and olefins such as isobutene; vinyl esters of branched or unbranched, saturated monocarboxylic acids having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, such as vinyl propionate, vinyl "Versatate" (registered trade mark for esters of C₉-C₁₁ branched acids), vinyl pivalate,
25 vinyl laurate; esters of unsaturated mono- or dicarboxylic acids having 3 to 6 carbon atoms with alkanols having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl, butyl or ethylhexyl maleates, or methyl, ethyl, butyl or ethylhexyl fumarates; vinylaromatic monomers such as methylstyrenes or vinyltoluenes; vinyl halides such as vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, diolefins, particularly butadiene; (meth)acrylic acid (meth)allyl esters, (meth)allyl esters of
30 maleic acid mono- and diesters, fumaric acid mono- and diesters and itaconic acid mono- and diesters, and also alkene derivatives of acrylic and methacrylic acid amides, such as N-methallylmaleimide.

5. Composition according to either of Claims 3 and 4, characterized in that the aqueous dispersion of film-forming polymer (latex) comprises at least one water-insoluble polymer obtained by polymerization of monomers chosen from alkyl acrylates and methacrylates in which the alkyl group contains from 1 to 10 carbon atoms, for example methyl, ethyl, n-butyl or 2-ethylhexyl acrylates and methacrylates.

6. Composition according to one of Claims 1 to 5, characterized in that the sufficient amount of silicone polyether of formula (I) added to the aqueous dispersion of film-forming polymer (latex) is between 0.1 and 10% by weight of dry silicone polyether of formula (I) relative to the weight of dry latex.

7. Composition according to Claim 6, characterized in that the sufficient amount of silicone polyether of formula (I) added to the aqueous dispersion of film-forming polymer (latex) is between 0.1 and 5% by weight of dry silicone polyether of formula (I) relative to the weight of dry latex.

8. Process for rendering a hydrophobic support hydrophilic in a long-lasting manner, characterized in that a sufficient amount of a coating composition according to one of Claims 1 to 7 is applied to the surface of the hydrophobic support.

9. Process according to Claim 8, characterized in that the hydrophobic support has a contact angle measured by the wetting angle method of greater than 70°.

10. Process according to either of Claims 8 and 9, characterized in that the hydrophobic support is chosen from glass, metals, rigid polypropylene, wood treated with a varnish, or a cement-based material pretreated with a hydrophobic adhesion primer.

11. Process according to Claim 10, characterized in that the hydrophobic adhesion primer is a composition of film-forming polymer as an aqueous dispersion or that is solvent-based.

12. Process according to either of Claims 10 and 11, characterized in that the adhesion primer is the aqueous dispersion of film-forming polymer used in the coating composition.

13 Hydrophobic support whose surface is coated at least in part with a film resulting from the drying of a composition comprising an aqueous emulsion of film-forming polymer and at least one silicone polyether of formula (I) according to one of Claims 1 to

5 7.

14. Use of a coating composition according to one of Claims 1 to 7, as antisoiling coating.

10 15. Use according to Claim 14, characterized in that the soiling is chosen from oils, soot, mixtures of oil and carbon black particles, and smoke and soot aerosols.